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MEMORY EXCHANGE

CROSS-REFERENCES TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

This Nonprovisional Application for Patent claims the benefit of priority from, and hereby incorporates by reference the entire disclosure of, co-pending U.S. Provisional Application for Patent Serial No. 60/223,176, filed on August 7, 2000, and co-pending U.S. Provisional Application for Patent Serial No. 60/223,668, also filed on August 7, 2000.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

TECHNICAL FIELD OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates in general to memory, and more particularly, by way of example but not limitation, (i) to data protection when reprogramming a memory of a microcontroller and/or (ii) to enabling in-system reprogramming of a memory of a microcontroller.

DESCRIPTION OF RELATED ART

Electronic devices are a vital force for creating and perpetuating the engine that drives today's modern economy; concomitantly, electronic devices improve the standard of living of people in our society. Furthermore, they also play an important role in providing entertainment and other enjoyable diversions. A central component of many of these electronic devices are processing units. Processing units may be broadly divided into two categories: (i) processors used as central processing units (CPUs) of (e.g., personal) computers and (ii) embedded processors (a.k.a. microcontrollers, microprocessors, etc.) (e.g., processors

operating in cars, microwaves, wireless phones, industrial equipment, televisions, other consumer electronic devices, etc.). Although CPUs of computers garner the lion's share of reports and stories presented by the popular press, they are only responsible for less than 1% of all processors sold while microcontrollers are actually responsible for greater than 99% of all processors sold. Consequently, significant time and money is also expended for research and development to improve the efficiency, speed, security, feature set, etc. of microcontrollers. These aspects of microcontrollers may be improved, individually or in combination, by improving one or more of the individual aspects of which microcontrollers are composed. Exemplary relevant aspects of microcontrollers include, but are not limited to: processing core, memory, input/output (I/O) capabilities, security provisions, clocks/timers, program flow flexibility, programability, etc.

With regard to memory, Random Access Memory (RAM) is known in the art as the kind of memory that is typically used for holding data and programs that are being executed. RAMs are employed in applications in which a user desires to both read from and write to memory. Thus, RAM differs from Read-Only Memory (ROM), which can only be read from. Furthermore, unlike ROM, RAM is termed volatile storage because the contents of RAM are lost when power is no

longer supplied thereto. This volatility characteristic of RAM therefore requires a prudent user to frequently save data to prevent the loss of any work that may be in progress, if/when power is lost.

Static RAM (SRAM) is a specific type of RAM that holds its data without external refresh, for as long as power is supplied to the SRAM circuit. This is in contrast with dynamic RAM (DRAM), which must be refreshed many times per second in order to retain its memory contents. Although SRAM is superior to DRAM in terms of speed of access as well as freedom from refresh requirements, using SRAM technology does not avoid one disadvantage in that the user must maintain a power supply to the SRAM memory in order for the volatile SRAM to preserve stored information. Therefore, under those unexpected circumstances in which the system experiences power loss or power failure, the user has little choice but to reprogram those lost contents of SRAM memory.

Alternatively, to better ensure preservation of memory contents, the user may load the configuration data from a permanently programmed memory (typically a programmable ROM (PROM)) each time the system is turned on. This method, however, does not provide the user with the option of reprogramming the contents of the permanently programmed memory, or altering the instructions of

the program. It therefore limits the programming options of the user and offers only a means of retrieving and executing a pre-programmed set of code.

Another problem facing conventional memory configurations is that a partially reprogrammed memory presents the potential for partial or complete information loss. Unforeseen circumstances such as, by way of example only, power loss, can result in the loss of information in a partially (re-)programmed RAM. Hence, many RAM applications dictate that the user reprogram the entire available block of RAM. Traditional RAM systems provide only a single block of RAM. Thus, the user must delete and reprogram each cell of the entire single memory block. While performing the reprogramming, an incident such as the aforementioned power failure can result in the complete loss of both the reprogrammed portion of the memory as well as the originally-programmed contents of the memory. The user, once again, has no choice but to manually reenter the code, resulting in the expenditure of additional time and corresponding and other consequential loss of productivity. Therefore, conventional systems fail to provide a safeguard against unexpected loss of data or code.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The deficiencies of the prior art are overcome by the methods, systems, and arrangements of the present invention. For example, as heretofore unrecognized, it would be beneficial to provide a safeguard against unexpected loss of data and/or code during memory reprogramming. In fact, it would be beneficial if protected reprogramming of a memory were provided such that original data and/or code may be utilized if/when a power loss incident occurs during memory reprogramming.

The present invention is directed to methods, systems, and arrangements for effectively reprogramming a block of memory. In certain embodiment(s), the present invention involves two blocks of programmable memory: a memory "A" (e.g., for storing vector instructions to be utilized by the system) and a memory "B" (e.g., for storing data information). The logical locations of these two memories may be interchanged by the user for reprogramming, for example. When a user wishes to reprogram or alter the vector contents of the programmable memory, new program code instructions may be entered into the memory "B". Upon completion of code entry, the logical locations of the two memories may be exchanged. For example, a change in a pre-determined bit in a register may actuate

a reset that interchanges the logical locations of the two memories. Thus, the contents of the logical memory "A" may equate to a new set of recently-programmed vector instructions while the logical memory "B" therefore contains the previous contents of the memory "A", which may now be considered as data information. Consequently, with the availability of a "backup" memory, the contents in vector RAM are not lost even if the system should undergo power loss during, for example, reprogramming.

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BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

A more complete understanding of the methods, systems, and arrangements of the present invention may be had by reference to the following detailed description when taken in conjunction with the accompanying drawings, wherein:

FIG. 1 illustrates an exemplary environment and embodiment in accordance with the present invention.

FIG. 2 illustrates exemplary internal and external memories of a microcontroller in accordance with the present invention.

FIG. 3 illustrates a more-detailed diagram of the exemplary internal and external memories of the microcontroller of FIG. 2 in accordance with the present invention.

FIG. 4 illustrates a more-detailed diagram of the internal memory of FIG. 3 in accordance with the present invention.

FIG. 5 illustrates an exemplary method in flowchart form for reprogramming a memory of a microcontroller in accordance with the present invention.

FIG. 6 illustrates another exemplary method in flowchart form for reprogramming a memory of a microcontroller in accordance with the present invention.

FIG. 7 illustrates an exemplary on-chip program memory map for an alternative embodiment in accordance with the present invention.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

The numerous innovative features of the present application will be described with particular reference to the presently preferred exemplary embodiments. However, it should be understood that this class of embodiments provides only a few examples of the many advantageous uses of the innovative teachings herein. In general, statements made in the specification of the present invention do not necessarily delimit any of the various aspects of the claimed invention. Moreover, some statements may apply to some inventive features, but not to others.

Reference is now made to FIG. 1, wherein there is shown an exemplary environment and embodiment in accordance with the present invention. An electronic device system 110 is illustrated as including a microcontroller 100. The microcontroller 100 may control (e.g., perform processing operations for, command actions to be undertaken by, etc.) the entire electronic device system 110, a portion of the electronic device system 110, etc. The microcontroller 100 has application in a variety of systems and/or fields. These systems and/or fields may especially include environments in which high performance and/or low power are important. The systems and/or fields (and hence the nature of the

electronic device system 110) in which the microcontroller 100 may be employed include, but are not limited to: telecommunications, industrial controls, hand-held/portable devices, system supervision, data logging, motor control, etc. The electronic device system 110 may itself correspond to, for example: data switchers and/or routers; subscriber line interface cards; modems; digitally-controlled machining tools such as mills, lathes, and drills; portable radios; cellular telephones; voltmeters, ammeters, and ohmmeters; Personal Digital Assistants (PDAs); televisions; cable TV set top boxes; camcorders; stereo equipment; audio compact disk (CD) players; etc.

Reference is now made to FIG. 2, wherein is illustrated exemplary internal and external memories of a microcontroller in accordance with the present invention. The memory of a microcontroller 100 is configured into two distinct memories, namely an internal (on-chip) memory 210 contained within logical locations internal to the microcontroller 100 and an external memory 220 contained off-chip, outside of the microcontroller, wherein the external memory is coupled to the microcontroller by means of a bus interface 230.

With reference now to FIG. 3, there is illustrated a more-detailed diagram of the exemplary internal and external memories of

the microcontroller of FIG. 2 in accordance with the present invention. An internal (on-chip) memory 210 area is employed within the logical locations of a microcontroller 100. The internal memory 210 comprises registers 300, internal Modular Arithmetic Accelerator (MAA) memory 320, internal data memory 330, and internal program memory 340, to support security and high speed operations. The latter three components form the internal SRAM memory 310. Moreover, the external memory 220 is composed of an external program memory 360 and an external data memory 350. The internal and external memories are coupled to each other via a bus interface 230. The registers are located on-chip in the internal memory 210 space, but the program and data memories can be either on-chip, off-chip, or a combination of the two. A preferred embodiment of the present invention may utilize a memory addressing scheme that separates program memory from data memory. However, the program and data segments may alternatively be overlapped since they may be accessed in different ways.

Reference is now made to Figure 4, wherein is illustrated a more-detailed diagram of the internal memory of FIG. 3 in accordance with the present invention. The internal memory 210 is composed of internal registers 300 and internal Static RAM (SRAM) memory 310. The internal SRAM memory 310 (which is shown as an

exemplary 5K byte memory embodiment) is further divided into three exemplary memory areas: the MAA memory 320, data RAM 400, and vector RAM 410. Data RAM 400 and vector RAM 410 are both battery backed, with data RAM 400 corresponding to the internal data memory 330 and vector RAM 410 corresponding to the internal program memory 340. However, it should be understood that the principles of the present invention are not so limited and that they are applicable to other types of memories and other memory configurations as known in the art.

The memory function of the internal SRAM memory 310 is user selectable with the exception of the lowest 1K of program memory, which is denoted as Vector RAM 410. The Vector RAM 410 may be considered as the lowest addressable 1K of the SRAM program memory space to store reset and interrupt vectors for security enhancement. In the default mode, the lowest 1K SRAM is referred to as the RAM0 location.

The second 1K SRAM (RAM1) is defaulted to data memory space 400 (also denoted as data RAM), but can be configured to program or program/data memory space, if the logical value of a corresponding data memory bit 421 in a Register 1 420 is cleared to a logic 0. Setting the data memory bit 421 to a logic 1 enables the extended stack mode, and the system stack operates in the RAM1 area.

Furthermore, a third setting of select bits, namely Bit A 431 and Bit B 432 in Register 2 430, reserves RAM1 to be used as a stack memory exclusively and pushes this data memory space to an external data memory. In certain embodiments, using the RAM1 area for any memory function other than data memory or stack is prohibited while the data memory bit 421 is set to a logic 1. When a Bit A 431 in Register 2 430 is set to a logic 1, RAM1 is defined as program memory or program/data memory space, and writing a 1 to the data memory bit 421 will result in no change to the Register 1 420.

As illustrated in FIG. 4, the remaining 3K of SRAM (RAM2) 320 is defaulted to MAA data memory space. However, this memory area may be directed to program, MAA data, or program/data memory space as well. RAM2 can be defined as program memory or program/data memory space if, for example, the setting of a Bit E 441 in a Register 3 440 is cleared to a logic 0. Setting the Bit B 432 to a logic 1 will enable the MAA operation on RAM2 for all MAA data accessing. Setting the select bits, Bit C 433 and Bit D 434 in Register 2 430, to "01" reserves RAM2 to be used as MAA data only and pushes this data memory space into an external data memory. In certain embodiments, using the RAM2 area for memory functions other than data memory or MAA data is prohibited while Bit E 441 is set to a logic 1. When a Bit C 433 in Register 2 430 is set to logic

1, RAM2 is defined as program memory or program/data memory space, and writing a 1 to Bit E 441 results in no change to Register 3 440. As illustrated in Table 1, the memory functions for RAM1 and RAM2 may be specified by the select bits in Register 2 430. It is to be understood that the bit assignments listed and/or described above and/or below are given by way of example, and do not limit the scope of the invention, for other bit, register, bit-register combinations, bit values, etc. may alternatively be employed.

440430=3e2e60

Table 1

Bit A	Bit B	RAM1 MEMORY FUNCTION
0	0	Data memory (or stack if SA=1); default)
0	1	Stack (SA=1)
1	0	Program Memory
1	1	Program/Data Memory

Bit C	Bit D	RAM2 MEMORY FUNCTION
0	0	Data memory
0	1	MAA data (default)
1	0	Program memory
1	1	Program/Data Memory

Finally, FIG. 4 depicts an additional bit, memory select bit 422 in Register 1 420. The memory select bit 422 is battery-backed and controls the logical locations of vector RAM 410 and data RAM 400. Vector RAM 410 contains executable program code, whereas data RAM 400 stores data that is not intended to be executed by the processor. When a user wishes to reprogram or alter the contents of vector RAM 410, the user enters the preferred code into data RAM 400. Upon completion of entry into data RAM 400, a change in the memory select bit 422 actuates a system reset and interchanges the

logical locations of vector RAM 410 and data RAM 400. To prevent disturbance of any program that may have concurrently been executed, the interchange of vector RAM 410 and data RAM 400 takes place after activation of the system reset. Thus, the contents of vector RAM 410 remain in the lowest 1K of program memory in terms of physical location, but its logical addressability is interchanged with that of data RAM 400. For example, if vector RAM 410 (the lowest 1K of SRAM memory) was originally associated with the RAM0 location, and data RAM 400 was originally associated with the RAM1 location, a change in the memory select bit 422 resets the system and interchanges the logical locations of vector RAM 410 and data RAM 400, such that vector RAM instead becomes associated with the RAM1 location, and data RAM with the RAM0 location. (It should be noted that in alternative embodiment(s) the system need not be automatically reset when the memory select bit 422 is changed.) This allows one to alter the contents of vector RAM 410, through the data RAM 400, without losing the original vector information in the event of power failure, e.g., during reprogramming.

Referring now to FIG. 5, there is illustrated an exemplary method in flowchart form for reprogramming a memory of a microcontroller in accordance with the present invention. Certain embodiment(s) of the present invention allow the user to

interchange the logical locations of RAM0 with RAM1, thereby changing the logical locations of vector RAM and data RAM, for example. Within the microcontroller, in step 500, a pre-determined bit (e.g., memory select bit 422) is set (e.g., in Register 1 420). The logical value of this pre-determined bit determines the physical location of a logical memory (or, conversely, the logical addressability of a physical memory location). Although certain embodiment(s) specify the memory as vector RAM, the scope of the present invention is not to be limited to any specific type of memory or contents thereof. Then, as illustrated in steps 510 and 520, respectively, a first and second memory are established. Upon determining the logical locations of the two memories, the user alters the contents of the second memory, as illustrated in step 530. Upon conclusion of this step, the value of the pre-determined bit is changed in the register, as denoted in step 540. Responsive to this change, in a step 550, the logical location of the first memory is interchanged with the logical location of the second memory. In certain embodiments of the present invention, a change in the pre-determined bit in the register actuates a system reset, such that after the logical locations of the two memories are interchanged, the system begins execution of program code using the new contents of the "first" memory.

[illegible][illegible]

and 620, respectively. In step 630, an adjustment is made to a memory indicator. Responsive to this adjustment, as indicated in steps 640 and 650 respectively, the first memory is accessed/utilized for operation Y while the second memory is accessed/utilized for operation X. Operation X may correspond to, for example, a data retrieval or storage while operation Y may correspond to, for example, a code retrieval or storage. Other information/operation types are alternatively possible.

Reference is now made to FIG. 7, wherein is illustrated an on-chip program memory map for an alternative embodiment in accordance with the present invention. In this alternative embodiment, on-chip program memory 700 is logically divided into a first memory 710 and a second memory 720, both composed of a Flash memory to support in-system programming. Although this alternative embodiment utilizes Flash memory programming, the scope of the invention is not to be limited to Flash memories, for it may incorporate, for example, any programmable memory type known in the art. The on-chip program memory 700 is coupled to a Memory Management Unit (MMU) 730 via an interface 760. The MMU 730 includes an address 740 and a sequencer 750. The on-chip program memory 700 is designed to be programmed in-system with a standard 5 volt Vcc supply under the control of user software or by using a

built-in program memory loader. It may also be programmed in standard Flash or Erasable Programmable Read Only Memory (EPROM) programmers. In this alternative embodiment, the MMU 730 is incorporated to control program and data memory access, and it provides sequencing and timing controls for programming of the on-chip memory. In-system programming of on-chip Flash memory by user software is initiated by writing a command into a specified register to enable the Flash memory for erase, program, and verify operations. Address and data are input into the MMU via a data register (not explicitly shown in FIG. 7). The MMU's sequencer provides the operation sequences and control functions to the Flash memory.

It may be that only the first memory 710 of the two on-chip program memories (710 and 720) can be in-system programmed by the user software. This is due to the possibility that the second on-chip program memory 720 may contain system-hardware-dependent codes that are crucial to system operation and should therefore not be altered during in-application programming. Therefore, to update the second memory 720, the user first provides updated new codes in the first memory 710 bank. Once the new codes are updated and verified, the user software complements the logic state of a corresponding memory bit, thereby forcing a reset. The

corresponding memory bit may be, for example, a nonvolatile memory cell which can be set or reset by the MMU, where its logic state determines which physical memory bank is to be used as the logical second memory 720 bank. A reset may automatically configure the memory banks in an addressing order defined by the logic state of the corresponding memory bit. The System Reset command, for example, can be used by the software to force a system reset after changing the corresponding memory bit. A reset effectively replaces the original codes with the newly updated codes by logically switching the memory banks. The original first memory 710 bank becomes the second memory 720 bank, and it then includes the newly programmed system-hardware-dependent codes that are crucial to system operation. The original second memory 720 bank therefore becomes the first memory 710 bank, and it can be erased and reprogrammed as needed.

Although the present invention is open to various modifications and alternative constructions, a preferred exemplary embodiment that is shown in the drawings is described herein above in detail. It is to be understood, however, that there is no intention to limit the invention to the particular forms and/or step sequences disclosed. One skilled in the art can recognize that there are numerous modifications, equivalences and alternative

constructions that fall within the spirit and scope of the invention as expressed in the claims.

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